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DPRK, Angola Reaffirm Cooperation

—Angolan President Visits Pyongyang—

Bilateral cooperative relations between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Angola were reaffirmed by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos when he visited the DPRK from Apr. 5 to 8. The Angolan President's visit to the DPRK was the first in six years.

The Angolan party and government delegation headed by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola–Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Pyongyang on Apr. 5 for an official goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung, in his speech made at the banquet he gave in honour of the Angolan President on Apr. 6, said, "Strengthening international solidarity among the newly-emergent countries is very important in thwarting the imperialist policy of aggression and war and in preserving world peace and security," highly appreciating the struggle of the Angolan people against any foreign invasion and intervention. **(See his speech on page 3)**

Referring to the recent situation in Angola and the southern African region, he criticized the South African racists for their occupation of the southern area of Angola and the policy of racial discrimination and the apartheid system.

"We are convinced that ... the fraternal Angolan people will emerge victorious in their struggle to defend their national independence and revolutionary gains, achieve territorial integrity, and build an independent and prosperous new society," he said, noting that the visit to the DPRK of the Angolan President would contribute to accelerating the common cause of the newly-emergent countries.

The Angolan President, referring to the question of world security and disarmament, said in his banquet speech, "The ever-intensified arms race and the use of strength and threat in international relations always pose obstacles to global development, stability and peace."

To put an end to the division of the Korean Peninsula, accordingly, "is a most important focal point for the pro-

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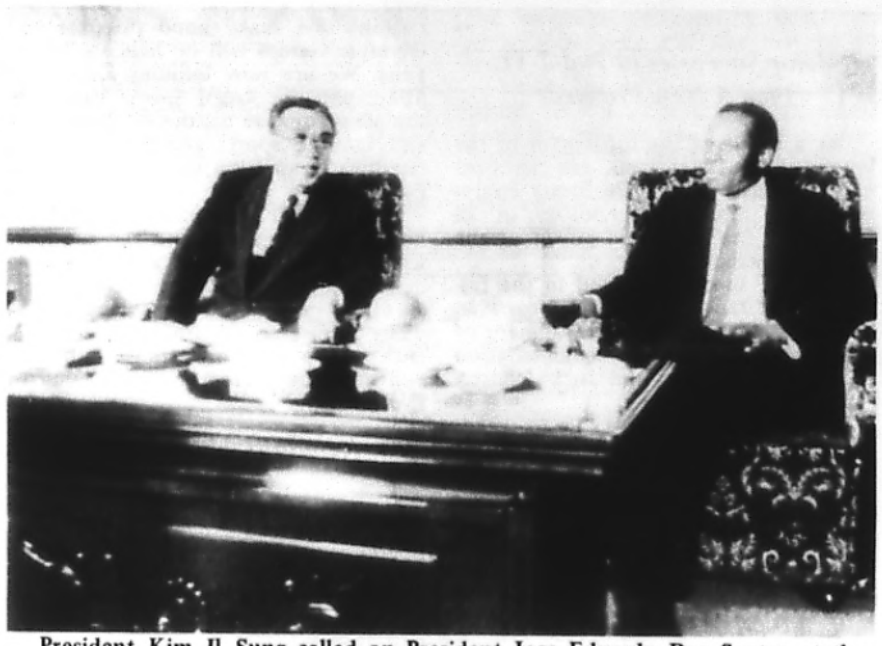

President Kim Il Sung called on President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos at the guest house on Apr. 8. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung Interviewed by Cuban News Agency

President Kim Il Sung, on Feb. 26, answered questions raised by the director general of the Prensa Latina News Agency of Cuba. (See excerpts from his interview on page 2)

Rodong Sinmun and other papers in the DPRK carried the full text of his replies in their Apr. 5 issues.

Here are the key points the President made in the interview:

On Major Successes Achieved in 2nd 7-Year Plan

- In the period from 1978 to 1984, the value of the country's gross industrial output increased 2.2 times and industrial production increased at the rate of 12.2 percent on an annual average.
- The target of 10 million tons of grain was successfully attained.
- There was an increase in the number of technicians and specialists which grew to 1.25 million.

On Co-hosting of 24th Olympic Games

- The Games should be equally shared by the north and the south, or at least one third of the games should be held in the north in proportion to its population.
- Serious negotiations will help to narrow down differences and enable a solution to the problem to be found.
- Pyongyang will offer excellent facilities to all sports staged in the DPRK and will cordially receive and extend every convenience to sportsmen, of-

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Nat'l Symposium on Juche Idea Held in Pyongyang

A National Symposium on the Juche Idea was held in Pyongyang over Apr. 1-3. **(See report and speeches made at the symposium on page 6)**

The seminar was attended by high-ranking party and government officials, including Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and Ho Jong Suk and Choe Tae Bok, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee.

A delegation of the Korean social scientists in Japan led by Pak Yong Gon was also invited to the seminar.

Secretary Choe Tae Bok made a report on the subject "The Great Juche Idea Is an Immortal Revolutionary Doctrine Indicating a Genuine Road to the Accomplishment of the Popular Masses' Cause of Chajusong."

He said in his report that President Kim Il Sung, founding the Juche idea, provided true guiding idea of the revolution and construction most correctly reflecting the independent idea and purpose of the working masses, the nature of the communist movement and the inevitable demand of its development and well embodying the law of the development of the revolutionary thought of the working class.

The report was followed by speeches by Kim Hwa Jong, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences, Choe Jang Ryong, vice president of Kim Il Sung University, Dr. and Assistant Prof. Li Song Rim and others who are well versed in the Juche idea.

USSR Supports Proposal for N-S Premiers' Talks

The Soviet Union on Mar. 31 supported the DPRK's new initiative for holding north-south premiers' talks proposed in a letter dated Mar. 30 sent by DPRK Premier Li Gun Mo to his south Korean counterpart Ro Sin Yong, saying that the proposal was another proof of the readiness of the DPRK to promote a sound situation on the Korean Peninsula, the KCNA reported on Apr. 1.

Meanwhile, letters supporting the DPRK's proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks were sent to Kim Yong Nam, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, recently.

Letters came from Mr. Ali Akbar

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Madagascar Will Boycott One-sided Olympiad

The Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on Mar. 30 declared that Madagascar would boycott the 24th Olympic Games if the DPRK's Olympics co-hosting proposal fails to be realized.

Malagasy Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona expressed his will of boycott when he met Chong Tae Ho, DPRK ambassador to his country.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the National Olympic Committee of Ethiopia, Tsegaw Ayele, supported the Olympics co-hosting proposal put forward by the DPRK, noting that the Olympic Games hosted by Seoul alone "will increase the tensions prevailing on the Korean Peninsula," the KCNA reported on Apr. 8.

U.S. Told to Match Words With Deeds

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side to Military Armistice Commission (MAC), said on Apr. 3 that the U.S. decision to continue the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises Team Spirit is "an indication of inconsistency between its words and deeds."

"The U.S. side talks about the relaxation of tensions and dialogue. But its continuation of the Team Spirit joint manoeuvres is an indication of inconsistency between its words and deeds," he said.

He made these remarks at the 437th meeting of the MAC held at Panmunjom at the request of the Korean side. The Apr. 3 MAC meeting was the first to be held since last May.

He said that the Americans are leading the situation to the brink of war by staging the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise with the massive introduction of forces into south Korea.

"This is a crude violation of the subparagraphs 13 C and D of the Armistice Agreement stipulating the cessation of the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel and combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition and the Preamble and Paragraph 12 of it which stipulates 'ensuring a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed forces in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved' and 'a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces,'" Maj. Gen. Li stated.

He urged the American side to immediately discontinue the on-going Team Spirit war game.

DPRK President Answers Questions by General Director of Prensa Latina News Agency of Cuba

Following are excerpts from answers given by President Kim Il Sung on Feb. 26, 1987 to the questions put by the general director of the Prensa Latina News Agency of Cuba. (Subtitles are ours... Ed.)

Major Successes in 2nd 7-Yr. Plan & New Prospect

As a result of the fulfillment of the second Seven-Year Plan, our national economy has been more firmly equipped with modern technology in all fields and the economic power of the country has increased.

A great success attained in the fulfillment of the second Seven-Year Plan is, above all, the rapid development of industry and the further augmentation of its independence and Juche character.

In the period from 1978 to 1984, the gross industrial output value of our country grew 2.2 times, of which, the production of the means of production 2.2 times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times. The industrial production increased at the tempo of 12.2 percent on an annual average in this period.

A big success was achieved also in the field of agriculture in the period of the fulfillment of the second Seven-Year Plan. The goal of 10 million tons of grain was successfully attained and all fields of the rural economy rapidly developed through the endeavours to implement our party's Juche method of farming.

A big advance was made in the building of socialist national culture, too, in this period. Thanks to the correct educational policy of our party, the material and technological basis of education was strengthened and the number of technicians and specialists grew to 1.25 million.

We are carrying on the third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy beginning this year.

The basic task of the third Seven-Year Plan is to continue to press ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy so as to lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism.

During the period of the new prospective plan, we intend to attain the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set at the sixth congress of the party and increase the industrial production 1.9 times and agricultural production more than 1.4 times on the whole.

The third Seven-Year Plan is a very vast target. When the plan is fulfilled, our country will proudly rank among the advanced countries of the world in economic development and a decisive turn be made in the struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism.

On N-S Co-hosting of 24th Olympics

Our proposal for co-hosting the Olympics is a very just and reasonable one both in view of the noble idea of the Olympic movement and in the light of the present reality of our divided country.

Originally if the co-hosting of the Olympics is to be realized in a fair way, the Games should be equally shared by the north and the south, or, at least, more than one third of the Games be held in the north in proportion to the population in the north and the south.

There are actually difficulties in the way of putting into effect our proposal for co-hosting the Olympic Games.

But if the parties to the talks meet again and have serious negotiations without any strings attached, it will be possible, in my opinion, to narrow down differences and find a solution to the problem.

We are effectively making proper preparations in anticipation that the negotiations will make good progress and Olympic Games will be held in Pyongyang. We are now building Kwangbok Street and the Angol Sports Village in the Mangyongdae district of Pyongyang and modern sports and public service facilities, in addition, in various places of Pyongyang.

If the 24th Olympic Games are co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea in the future, we will offer wonderful facilities to Games of all sports events to be held in Pyongyang and cordially receive and accord every convenience to sportsmen, officials, tourists and all other foreign guests coming to Pyongyang.

Relations with Socialist Countries

In recent years the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the Soviet Union have deepened and developed in all fields of politics, economy and culture in accordance with the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and in the spirit agreed upon at the meeting between the leaders of the two countries last year. The friendly and cooperative relations between our country and socialist countries have developed on a more extensive scale than ever before since the party and state leaders of a number of socialist countries visited our country.

The Korean people and the peoples of socialist countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers fighting in the same ranks for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

I am sure that the political and economic relations and technological cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will steadily expand and develop in the future.

Our party and the government of the Republic will make active endeavours to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in all fields of politics, economy and culture, while consolidating the successes achieved through my visit to the Soviet Union and the visits of party and state leaders of a number of socialist countries to our country.

Present Political Situation In S. Korea

The present political situation of south Korea can be characterized in a word by the mounting of the anti-U.S. sentiments among the south Korean people and the daily intensification of the struggle between democracy and fascism, patriotism and treachery.

The long-drawn idea of worshipping and fearing the United States is being dissipated and the vicious anti-national nature of the "anti-communist state policy" laid bare in all nakedness in south Korea today. This shows that the strong point of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in south Korea is being demolished.

Perplexed at the shaking foundation of their rule, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are intensifying the fascist crackdown upon the people and the anti-communist confrontation racket as never before.

In order to bring democracy to the south Korean society, the military fascist rule should be terminated and anti-U.S. independence achieved. It is the most essential precondition for independence, democracy and reunification to drive the U.S. forces out of south Korea and put an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

N-S High-Level Polit. & Mil. Talks

The government of our Republic consistently maintains the stand of improving north-south relations and peacefully solving the question of the country's reunification through dialogue and negotiations.

The proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks we advanced this time is a most realistic nation-saving proposal to eliminate the sharp political confrontation and military tension between the north and the south and make a breakthrough for peaceful reunification by means of dialogue and negotiations.

If the north-south high-level political and military talks are held and produce good results, dialogues will be successfully promoted in different fields in a good atmosphere and this will make it possible to hold the north-south summit talks to discuss the fundamental questions for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The new proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks advanced by us this time clearly shows the sincere stand and unshakable will of the government of our Republic to remove the confrontation and distrust between the fellow countrymen at any cost, promote trust and unity, prevent war and ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula and, furthermore, peacefully reunify the country.

Each time advanced new initiatives and proposals for peace and reunification, the south Korean authorities answered them with the line of confrontation and war under the manipulation of the United States.

If the south Korean authorities truly want to break the present deadlock between the north and the south and take the road of peace and peaceful reunification with us, they must not pursue the line of confrontation and war but respond to our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

The government of the Republic will make all efforts to improve the north-south relations and provide an environment favorable for national reunification by putting into effect our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks in conformity with the will of the entire Korean people.

For N-Free Korean Peninsula

To convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is a very pressing question to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and, further, ensure peace in Asia and the world.

South Korea has today been turned into a most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war due to the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

If a nuclear war breaks out in our country, it will easily be developed into a world nuclear war and this will impose nuclear disasters not only on the Korean people but also on the whole mankind.

We have made it clear that if the United States and the south Korean authorities ask for negotiations concerning our proposal to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, we are ready to comply with it at any time irrespective of the form of negotiations.

Our people will resolutely struggle as ever, in the future, too, for the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and for peace in our country, Asia and the world with the positive support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving people.

U.S.-Japan Mil. Cooperation

Japan's involvement in the "Star Wars" programme of the United States and the intensification of a militarist trend in Japan arouse apprehensions and precautions among the peace-loving people in Asia and the world.

As for the "Star Wars" programme of the United States, it is an adventurous space nuclear war programme to dominate the world by nuclear superiority. With the involvement in the adventurous "Star Wars" programme of the United States, the Japanese ruling quarters not only actively encourage the belligerent moves of the United States but also try to increase the military power of Japan and advance as far as to outer space by military force. What merits particular attention is that they are largely increasing military spendings and accelerating the arms build-up in recent years. All developments in Japan show that the militarist forces of Japan have grown to be a dangerous force of aggression and entered the stage of full-scale preparations to realize their ambition for overseas expansion.

The U.S. imperialists are frequently staging U.S.-Japan joint military exercises to mobilize the "self-defence forces" of Japan in invading our country and Asia.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists are further stepping up their moves to turn south Korea into a nuclear base. This has been proved by the fact that these days they have continuously shipped "Lance" missiles and other means of nuclear delivery into south Korea and are building new large nuclear depots there. Owing to such moves of the U.S. imperialists, the situation in our country has been further aggravated and the danger of a nuclear war is increasing.

The progressive people of the world who love peace and justice should direct attention to the ill-boding moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and heighten vigilance against them and struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. policy of war and Japan's moves for overseas expansion.

I think a reasonable way of basically solving the foreign debt problem of the developing countries is to destroy the present inequitable international economic system and establish a new fair international economic order.

If the developing countries fight in firm unity, they will be able to destroy the inequitable international economic order and establish a new one based on equality and mutual benefit.

Task Facing Non-aligned Movement & DPRK-Cuba Relation

The most urgent task facing the non-aligned movement at present is to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace.

The present international situation makes it incumbent upon all the peace-loving forces of the world to persistently fight in unity to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend peace.

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Namibia Must Be Provided with Independence in Accordance with U.N. Resolution

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet he gave on Apr. 6 in honour of Mr. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola–Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Recalling that he had the first meeting and established an intimacy with President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos in Pyongyang six years ago, President Kim Il Sung said:

On this occasion you have come a long way again to congratulate me on my birthday.

In fact, I am much more pleased to have reunion with you, my devoted comrade-in-arms, and share our innermost feelings than to think of my birthday.

Comrades are most precious both in the revolutionary struggle and in everyday life. Our comradeship has been established and consolidated through the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Therefore, our friendship will always remain constant.

Although a long geographical distance lies between them, the peoples of Korea and Angola are fighting shoulder with each other for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

With the overt support and patronage of the United States and Western imperialist forces, the South African racists and the domestic counterrevolutionaries are perpetrating vicious acts of armed aggression and subversion against Angola. In this difficult situation, the Angolan people are advancing vigorously on the road to socialism without vacillation.

Although they are in a very complex situation, the Angolan people are not alone in their struggle against the imperialist and racist aggression and intervention and for building socialism.

Today, the voice which condemns the criminal acts of South African racists and demands sweeping sanctions against them is ringing out louder and louder from all parts of the world.

Our people regard it their natural internationalist duty to give active support and encouragement to the Angolan people in their just struggle.

If the situation in Angola is to become stabilized, and if peace is to be maintained in southern Africa, the South African racists must withdraw their aggressive troops from the southern area of Angola and desist from the acts of aggression and intervention against the front-line countries. In addition, the policy of barbarous racial discrimination and the apartheid system in South Africa must be liquidated, and Namibia must be provided with independence in accordance with the U.N. resolution.

We are convinced that, under the leadership of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola–Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the fraternal Angolan people will emerge victorious in their struggle to defend national independence and revolutionary gains, achieve territorial integrity, and build an independent and prosperous new society.

Africa belongs to the African people, and the day of southern Africa's complete liberation will certainly come.

Today the Korean Peninsula is the place where there is the greatest danger of a nuclear war in the world.

The question of easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and of reunifying Korea peacefully is related directly to the question of ensuring peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Under the difficult circumstances in which there is a constant danger of war breaking out as a result of the ceaseless manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean authorities for aggression and war, our people are working hard to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and to win the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, the cherished desire of our nation.

We are never afraid of the imperialists' armed threat. We are always optimistic about the future of the revolution.

The new proposals and ideas put forward by our party and the government of our Republic in order to ease the acute political and military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula and make

(Continued on page 6)

Unflinching Support of Angola for DPRK's Reunification Proposals

Speech of President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos

President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos made a speech at the Apr. 6 banquet.

He expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung for according warm and cordial hospitality of comrades-in-arms to the members of the delegation, showing the feelings of amity and friendship and manifesting the unbounded support and solidarity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people to the Angolan people from the first period of their national liberation struggle.

He said:

The People's Republic of Angola has implemented the wide-range program of cooperation with the DPRK. We can cite as its typical example the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries encompassing agricultural domain, a very important one for us, and trade, power and public health.

Potentials of such cooperation between our two countries are inexhaustible. We hope to strengthen cooperation in order to bring these potentials into fuller bloom. That is why we attach particular significance to talks which we will have during our visit and we think that the current visit to the DPRK will mark an excellent occasion in laying a foundation to bring the cooperation between our two countries to a higher level.

Today our people are following with great interest the development of Korea which has a developed industry and an agriculture with high productivity and guarantees the flowering cultural and artistic activities and people's welfare, and the course of socialist construction there.

We hail the great achievements made by the Korean people under the outstanding leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, a fighter who is creating such great miracles and making tireless efforts for the reunification of Korea and under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The existence of mankind may depend on how the superpowers are interested in the question of peace. But what is important is that all the countries of the world should not play a passive role in the settlement of the question affecting the life of mankind but exercise their influence by all means possible to find a just and stable solution.

The ever-intensified arms race and the use of strength and threat in international relations always pose obstacles to global development, stability and peace. Accordingly, to put an end to the division of your country which has been lasting for scores of years is a most important focal point for the progressive forces and the world's people.

I reassure you of the unflinching support of the People's Republic of Angola for the constructive initiatives and proposals advanced by the DPRK to reunify the country by peaceful means without alien interference.

We consider that the proposal to have the Olympic Games co-hosted by the north and south of Korea constitutes one more occasion in possibly providing for beneficial exchange and dialogue between the north and the south to ease a political climate on the Asian Continent and is in accord with the desire of the Korean nation for reunification and unity.

Hence, we consider that economic cooperation should be strengthened and South-South dialogue be promoted among the developing countries.

In this sense an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting on South-South Cooperation to be held in your country with the positive support and partnership of the member nations of the non-aligned movement is of weighty significance in working out a new political strategy for economic cooperation among these countries.

The South African racist regime has recently stepped up aggressive acts against Angola, Mozambique and other frontline states.

We cannot but follow with apprehensions the moves of the U.S. administration which is going to give more "support" to the schemes of the South African racist bandits and become their "rear" when their regime is hatching a plot and conspiracy in Africa, frightened at the heroic resistance of the South African and Namibian peoples.

We denounce these new military actions against Angola and, at the same time, stress that this will only further deflect the countries concerned from the road of solving the southern African questions in a peaceful and fair way and completely.

We cannot underrate the importance and urgency of implementing resolution No. 435 of the United Nations Security Council which was adopted in 1978.

To realise the independence of Nami-

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All the non-aligned countries should thoroughly expose and condemn the aggression and new war provocation moves of the imperialists and staunchly fight to realize the nuclear disarmament, abolish all nuclear weapons, prevent the militarization of space and establish nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world. They should stubbornly oppose the imperialist moves to form new military blocs, refuse to join in any military bloc or military treaty and actively fight to disband all military blocs.

An important task facing the non-aligned movement today is to expand and develop South-South cooperation.

South-South cooperation is new international economic relations among the developing countries. We consider that to develop South-South cooperation is a most effective way for the non-aligned countries and developing countries to strengthen the independent character of their national economy and achieve their complete economic liberation.

An Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation is to be held in coming June in Pyongyang in accordance with the decision of the 8th non-aligned summit. We will do all we can to make the meeting, the first of its kind in the history of the non-aligned movement, a meaningful one for developing South-South cooperation in a broad way.

The relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Cuba are favorably developing onto a new height on the basis of the spirit agreed upon at the meeting and talks between the leaders of the two countries last year and the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries.

I am very satisfied with the Korea-Cuba relations favorably developing with each passing day in conformity with the desires of the peoples of the two countries and firmly convinced that these relations will flower and develop in the future in a more all-round way in the common struggle for peace and socialism and for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

Present Situation in C. America

The present unstable situation in Central America and frequent military conflicts in the region are connected with the aggressive Central American strategy of the United States.

In order to eliminate military conflicts and ensure peace in Central America an end should be put to the aggressive and interventionist machinations of the United States against the countries in this region.

The United States must stop all kinds of aggressive and interventionist moves against the Republic of Nicaragua, discontinue military support for the counterrevolutionary bandits of Nicaragua and take its hands of aggression off Nicaragua and Central America.

Team Spirit 87 Climaxes As Large-scale Amphibious Landing Maneuvers Staged

—Further Aggravating Tension on the Korean Peninsula—

Since the first American soldiers – a group of 126 GIs – aboard a C-141 transport plane arrived at an air base near Pusan on Feb. 22 after a 15-hour direct flight from Fort Lewis, the Americans and south Koreans have conducted various provocative military drills across south Korea, simulating a nuclear offensive against the DPRK.

In addition to E-4-B "nuclear war commanding aircraft" introduced for the first time in the history of the Team Spirit series, the largest war game in Western countries, the United States began to use newer weapons in the current Washington-Seoul joint war game including the aircraft carrier Ranger (60,000-ton), F-18 Hornets and AV-8B Harriers.

Team Spirit 87, which was kicked off on Feb. 19 to last until early May, climaxed on Apr. 1 when the amphibious assault exercise was conducted with more than 14,000 U.S. and south Korean marines and sailors near Pohang, supported by 150 tactical aircraft and 29 warships from the U.S. side and 21 ships from the south Korean side.

Here are major military maneuvers so far staged as part of the provocative Team Spirit 87 joint war game:

Joint Amphibious Landing Maneuvers

More than 14,000 U.S. and south Korean marines and sailors conducted a large-scale amphibious landing operation at a beach just south of Pohang, southwestern port city on Apr. 1 with a simulated attack on the DPRK's stronghold.

Some 13,000 U.S. Marines from the III Marine Amphibious Force stationed in Okinawa joined about 1,600 south Korean marines and reservists in the drill.

The U.S. non-nuclear powered aircraft carrier Ranger and five other navy ships including the cruisers Long Beach and Niagara Falls, the destroyers Francis, Hammond and Jowers and the oil tanker Lewis B. Tuller took part in a landing operation, like the one at Inchon during the Korean War. The landing was conducted with support of 150 tactical aircraft and 29 warships from the U.S. mainland and elsewhere in the Pacific including 39,000-ton Belleau Wood, along with 21 ships south Korean naval vessels.

F-18 Hornets and AV-8B Harriers, both introduced for the first time in the Team Spirit series, took part in the offensive landing exercise.

A helicopter assault operation was simultaneously conducted in an area north of Pohang, followed by rehearsals held on Mar. 27 and 28.

Field Warfare Training

South Korea's "Ssangryong" (Twin Dragon) and "Ottugi" (Tumbler) units together with U.S. armies jointly conducted a simulated field warfare exercise in a real war-like atmosphere in the central part of south Korea at the beginning of April.

The Ssangryong soldiers played the role of "Blue" force, while Ottugi soldiers of the "Orange" force, the simulated north Korean force.

Joint Paratroop Drop Exercise

U.S. Special Forces conducted a parachute exercise at a makeshift airfield in Yoju, Kyonggi Province, on Mar. 27.

The airbone troops parachuted after 15 hours of nonstop flight across the Pacific Ocean aboard four C-141-B Starlifter aircraft to the airstrip.

A fifth aircraft, also from McChord Air Base, split from the formation over the East Sea of Korea and dropped paratroopers on Pohang on the southeast coast on the same day.

The paratroopers consist of members of the U.S. Army's 1st Special Force Group from Fort Lewis, Wash., members of the U.S. Air Force's Combat Control Squadron from McChord and members of the U.S. Marine Corps's 1st Air Naval Gun Liaison Co. from Camp Pendleton, Calif.

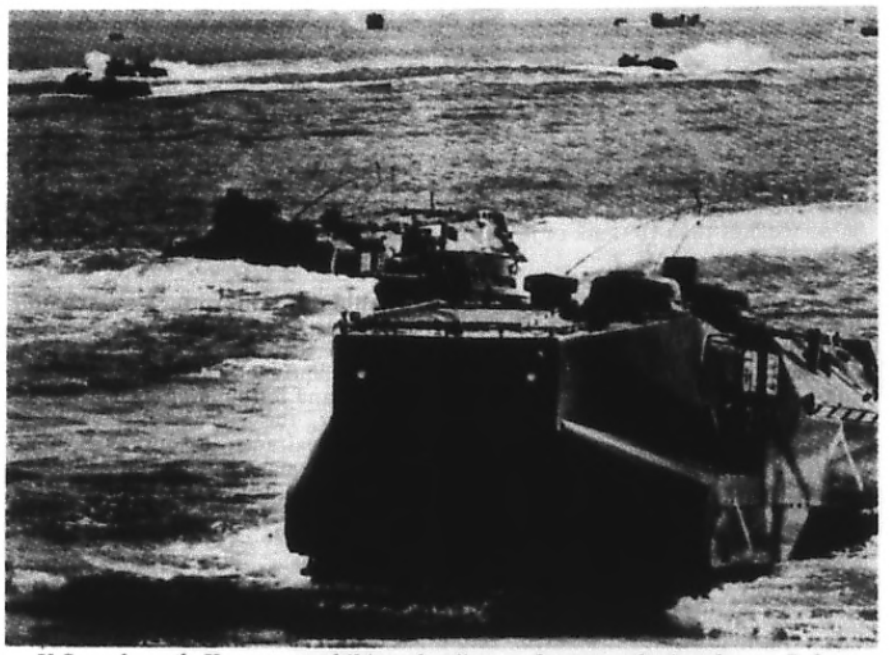
Emergency Landing & Take-off Drill

Two sections of the Seoul-Pusan Expressway near Chonan was closed to traffic on Apr. 1 and 5 to conduct emergency landing and take-off exercises.

South Korea's expressways are designed to allow efficient use as airstrips for U.S. aircraft in case of "contingency."

Participating in the landings were

AV-8B Harriers conduct an emergency landing and takeoff drill on the Seoul-Pusan Expressway on Apr. 5.



U.S. and south Korean amphibious landing craft storm the beach near Pohang at dawn on Apr. 1 during the large-scale landing operations with a simulated attack on the north Korean shore. More than 14,000 soldiers joined the aggressive landing exercise.

F-16 Fighting Falcons, F-18 Hornets, OV-10 Broncos, AV-8 Harriers, F-4 Phantoms, A-10 Thunderbolts and 130 Hercules from the American side.

Firing Drill of U.S. 25th Infantry Div.

Soldiers from the U.S. 25th Infantry Division from Schofiled Barracks in Hawaii conducted firing exercises involving 105mm and 155mm howitzers at a firing range in the mid-western front line area on Mar. 23.

The 155mm howitzer is known as a cannon capable of shooting a nuclear shell.

The men from the Tropic Lighting division continued with firing drills on Mar. 24.

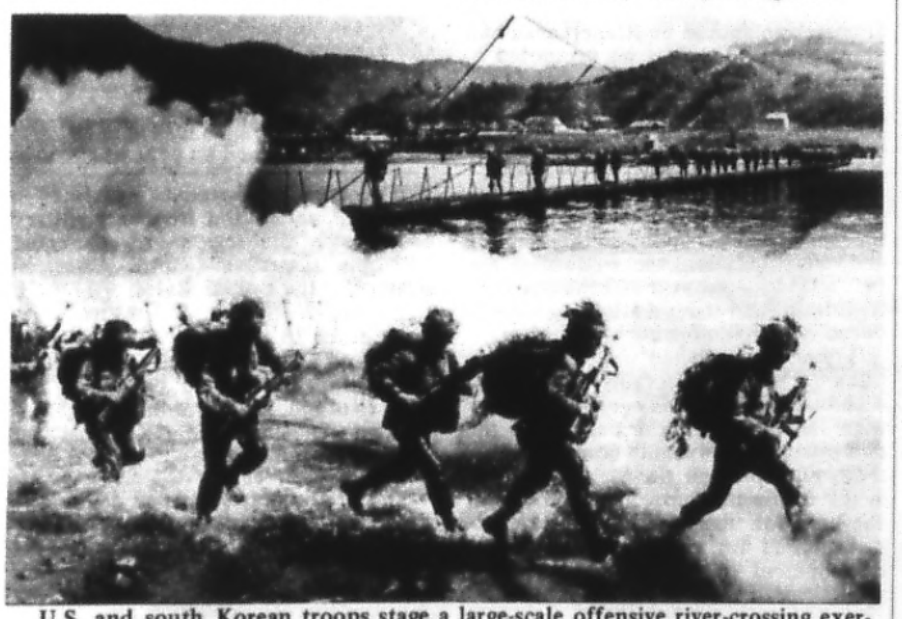
Joint River-crossing Operation

A large-scale river-crossing operation was conducted in the central region on Apr. 8 under a simulated war condition to highlight Team Spirit 87.

Participating in this exercise were south Korean Hwarang and Igija units and soldiers from the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division.

In the attack drill, the forces simulated friendly unit crossed the river, supported by aerial and howitzer bombardments.

Tanks and other hardware crossed the river through pontoon bridges built by members of engineering units.



U.S. and south Korean troops stage a large-scale offensive river-crossing exercise in the central region on Apr. 8.

NKDP Lawmaker Demanded 3-Yr. Sentence For Reunion Remarks

Rep. Yoo Sung Hwan of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, was demanded a three-year term on charges of violating the national security law on Apr. 1.

Yoo, 55, was arrested as he allegedly "vilified the anti-communist policy" of south Korea in his statement he had prepared for delivery at a national assembly session last October.

The prosecution maintained that Yoo was "not immune from criminal charges" when he distributed copies of his statement to reporters before the assembly was in session, pointing that he "advocated the causes of radical students and workers" in his speech text.

But the defense lawyers refuted the prosecution charge, contending that the action against Yoo was politically motivated. They said, "The case is a political retaliation against him who has made tough remarks on the government such as his remark that the government-proposed parliamentary cabinet system is an attempt on the part of the ruling Democratic Justice Party to seek a prolonged grip on power, and his exposure of a series of illegal acts by the government."

In his final statement, Yoo said, "I demand that range of lawmaker's immune from criminal charges and purpose of the enactment of legislation be made clear."

The lawyers also argued that Yoo had advocated peaceful unification of the divided country, rather than unification under communist terms.

Some 150 people including NKDP advisor Kim Young Sam and party president Lee Min Woo attended the trial and some of them called the prosecutor hard names, temporarily interrupting the trial, according to south Korean papers.

Rep. Yoo Sung Hwan, an NKDP lawmaker, was demanded a three-year prison term for his remarks on the national unification.

Protests Mount: Universities Discipline Student Activists

In a bid to quiet down students demonstrating and shouting slogans on and off campuses, university authorities imposed academic sanctions, including expulsion from schools, on their students, but they are now counterattacked by students and their parents.

A series of demonstrations and rallies were staged nation-wide by students in protest against the school authorities pressed by the Education Ministry to take disciplinary measures against students who were engaged in anti-Chun, anti-U.S. protest activities, mainly the protest action at Konkuk University last October.

These measures include suspension for an indefinite period and expulsion from schools.

Last year's four-day anti-government and anti-U.S. rally at the university involved 1,525 students from different schools. Of them, 395 were indicted and tried by court.

Following a Mar. 31 announcement of Seoul National University (SNU) to expel 47 students on the ground that they failed to meet the requirement for a minimum level of class attendance, about 2,500 students adopted a statement denouncing the decision at their campus rally the same day in a quick response.

In another protest action the following day, about 120 SNU students and 11 parents of the expelees staged an overnight sit-in and called for a meeting with the university president, chanting, "Revoke the unjustifiable academic sanctions immediately."

On Mar. 3, SNU students even scuffled with teargas-firing riot police to demand the sanctions be lifted.

When about 1,000 students tried to take to the street, making their slogans clearly heard, more than 800-strong police in full combat gear stormed into the campus to suppress them.

Some 20 parents of the expelled students on Mar. 6 were also seen to chant various slogans at a sit-in protest at an SNU building along with 100 students, and 30 of them stayed there overnight to charge the school authorities.

Seoul National University students hold a rally on campus on Apr. 3, demanding the expulsion of 47 activist students be revoked. (The Korea Times, Apr. 4)

The most prestigious university, which has produced many a student activist working for democracy, was the only university which dismissed students.

But, similar anti-authorities protests were also held at other major educational institutions, which took harsh disciplinary actions.

Konkuk University: Some 40 students waged on Apr. 3 a sit-in protest, opposing the measure to suspend 21 students for an indefinite period. They were released on probation after detention in connection with the Konkuk university case.

Kyunghee University: A 40-student sit-in continued for three days from Apr. 1 as of Apr. 3 in protest against indefinite-period suspension of 14 fellow students.

Seoul City University: The Committee to Counter Unjust Reprimand was formed on Apr. 3 and one-hour-long demonstration took place.

Korea University: A three-day-long sit-in from Mar. 18 to protest the school's sanctions which suspended 55 students from classes for an indefinite period.

Other universities which took the disciplinary measures included Yonsei and Ewha Woman's universities.

Faced with mounting outcry, the Education Ministry on Apr. 3 called a meeting of officials from 17 universities to discuss how to cope with it.

University authorities are reported to be considering easing the punitive steps so as to minimize students' uproar.

Other Campus Issues

Pusan National University: Over 2,000 students on Apr. 2 charged into the school's administration building and 30 of them occupied the office of the school president to demand his resignation and freedom of the press on the campus.

Gyeong-sang National University: Demonstrations by students calling for press freedom.

Ulsan University: Students protesting the authorities' step to remove four students from the school register. They led a protest action against a plan to set up a building on the ground.

Youngnam University: On Mar. 28, students inaugurated the struggle committee against Chun's dictatorial regime and the U.S., and a demonstration took place.

Keimyung University: A similar committee was formed on Mar. 28 and a demonstration was held.

Critics Call for Probing Kim Gu's '49 Assassination

The re-investigation of the assassination in 1949 of national independence fighter Kim Gu seems to have emerged as another focal point drawing public attention after his assassin was assaulted by his supporter in Seoul on Mar. 27.

Kwon Chun Hi, 51, shouting, "You, a national traitor, deserves death," in the broad daylight, hit the assassin An Tu Hi, 70, with a 50-centimeter-long stick and kicked him.

He is reported to have made up his mind at the age of 14 to chastise An. The former was arrested and the latter was taken to hospital.

In connection with the case, the Human Rights Committee of the Unified People's Movement for Democracy and Unification headed by the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, issued a statement on Mar. 31, calling Kim Gu "a patriot of our time and a patriot in our national history."

It demanded the truth about the tragic incident be unveiled, alongside of Kwon's release.

A pan-national signature drive for those purposes was declared at the same time.

A similar statement came from the Council for Promotion of Democracy co-chaired by Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, suggesting a special committee be formed in the National Assembly with the view of re-investigation of the Kim Gu case.

The nationalist who had waged national independence movements since during Japanese colonial rule in Korea (1910-45), was shot to death by the then military officer An in June 1949, who claimed he did it out of his personal reason.

But the truth was buried in oblivion.

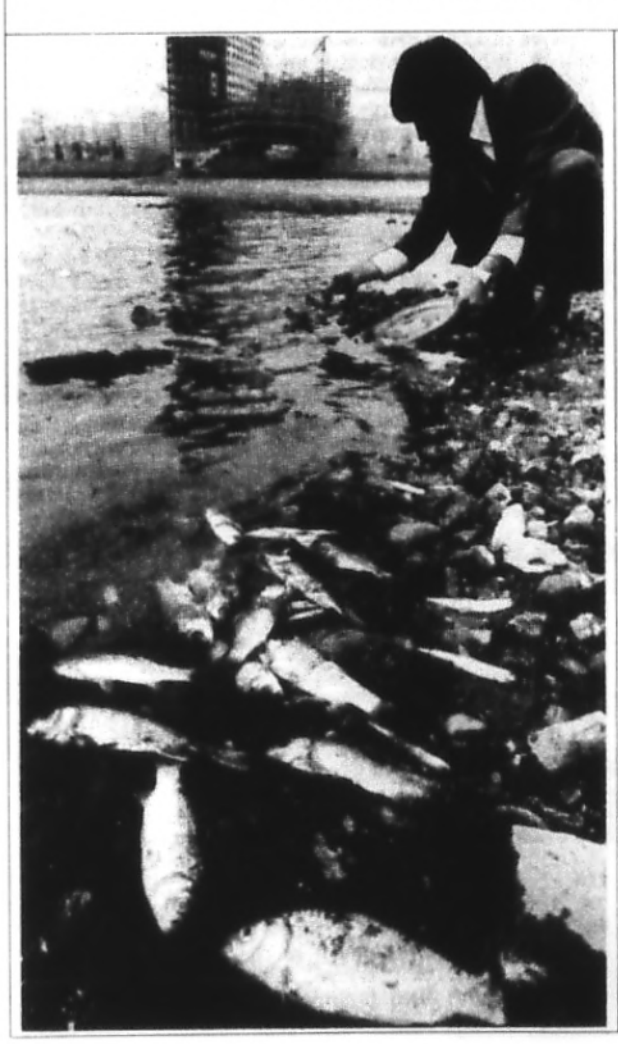
The independence fighter, despite his ideological stand of anti-communism, agreed to President Kim Il Sung's state-founding policy to create a unified state, not a divided one, based on a nation-wide election, at a time when Syngman Rhee regime forged the unilateral election in the southern part of Korea to form an illegal "Republic of Korea," backed by the Americans.

Murderer An was originally sentenced to life imprisonment, which, however, was commuted to 15 years in jail.

He was released and re-assigned to the military two days after the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950.

So far, he has been attacked four times, but he has lived to this day, tucking himself away.

Dead Lake



Dead fishes are cast ashore in Lake Sokchon in Seoul, which is heavily contaminated.

The place was a good fishing spot till early 1984, after which it was developed into an artificial lake.

Seoul City threw over the past 10 years 3.4 billion won (about $4.3 million) into the project only to pollute the lake.

Its water color began to dusk and oil sticks to be seen on the surface at the end of 1985. (The Joongang Daily News, Apr. 2)

Nationwide All-Night Search

More than 38,000 police were mobilized to conduct an all-out night search for those listed on the "wanted" list in connection with criminal cases and dissident activities from the night of Apr. 3 to the next morning.

Police say that the search was conducted because of a rapid increase of violence. But student and labour activities were the main target as student demonstrations have become more active since the beginning of the new semester.

During the terror-ridden all-night action, Molotov cocktails, anti-government leaflets and other items for use in demonstrations were mainly confiscated, according to police authorities.

In Seoul all the police excepting those on night duty under the control of 24 police stations were mobilized to conduct searches in two shifts of 3 hours each.

In the Yongdungpo district some 170 police armed with carbin rifles conducted searches, setting up five checkpoints and creating threatening atmosphere among citizens.

A policeman looks into a bag of a passer-by as a part of an all-out night search for "wanted" oppositionists in Seoul on Apr. 3.

Report by Secretary Choe Tae Bok at National Symposium on Juche Idea

Choe Tae Bok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Apr. 1 made a report titled "The Great Juche Idea Is an Immortal Revolutionary Doctrine Indicating a Genuine Road to the Accomplishment of the Popular Masses' Cause of Chajusong" at the National Symposium on the Juche Idea.

The reporter noted that President Kim Il Sung, by founding the Juche idea, provided a true guiding idea of the revolution and construction most correctly reflecting the independent idea and purpose of the working masses, the nature of the communist movement and the inevitable demand of its development and well embodying the law of the development of the revolutionary thought of the working class.

The reporter continued:

The Juche idea was founded and has been developed in the course of defending and applying the ideological and theoretical achievements made by Marxism-Leninism. It is an idea which was founded in the course of waging a revolutionary struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism: It is an idea which has steadfastly upheld the materialistic and dialectical stand against all trends of idealism and metaphysics and an idea which defended the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism-Leninism from the bourgeois and opportunist theories and has creatively applied and developed it to suit the demand of the revolutionary practice of our era.

The basic features of the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung, lie in propounding with originality the idea, theory and method of Juche and systematising them in an integral whole.

The Juche idea is run through, in its content, with the man-centered principle and forms a system of idea, theory and method in its composition. For this very reason, it is a great revolutionary idea fresh and unique in its principle and content and signifies a new stage in the development of the revolutionary idea of the working class.

The reporter elaborated on the Juche idea being a new philosophical idea focussing on man.

With the material nature of the world and its general law of movement having already been clarified, the Juche idea raised the position and role of man in the world from a new angle as the fundamental question of philosophy and, on the basis of a scientific clarification of the essential characteristics of man, propounded the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

The Juche idea threw a fresh light on the inherent law of the socio-historical movement as a movement of a subject and expounded the important principles of social history that the subject of history is the popular masses and the socio-historical movement in an independent and creative movement of the popular masses and their independent ideological consciousness plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle.

The Juche idea gave the new clarification that the inherent law of the socio-historical movement is applied through the transformation of man, nature and society.

It newly raised the question of linking leadership and the masses as the fundamental question of the socio-historical movement, the revolutionary movement, and gave a unique answer as to the mutual relations among the leader, the party and the masses, thereby deepening the scientific understanding of the subject of history and establishing a revolutionary outlook on the leader.

The reporter said that the Juche idea is a great revolutionary doctrine for realizing the Chajusong of the popular masses.

Noting that the Juche idea, reflecting the basic mission of the revolutionary theory of the working class and the demand of the times, propounded the basic principle of the revolution that the popular masses are the master of the revolution and construction and have the capacity to promote the revolution and construction, and evolved the revolutionary theory on its basis.

He stressed that the Juche idea gave an original answer to the question of the main strategic line of socialist and communist construction by propounding the theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in response to the lawful demand of the revolutionary struggle for fully realizing the Chajusong of the masses of working people.

The Juche idea provided a most correct guiding compass for realizing the Chajusong of the popular masses worldwide by giving a comprehensive exposition of the theory, strategy and tactics of the world revolution such as the essence of the world revolution and the law of its development, the object of the world revolution and the principle of formation of forces, the basic strategy of the world revolution and policy of struggle for its realization.

The reporter said that the Juche idea is a great revolutionary idea consummating the leadership method for guiding the popular masses' cause of Chajusong to victory.

Noting that the Juche idea is a great revolutionary idea which has brought changes in the revolutionary practice of the people for Chajusong, the reporter said the history of the Korean revolution pioneered and guided by President Kim Il Sung is a glorious history in which the immortal Juche idea has been carried to a shining reality and overall victory.

He stated that Secretary Kim Jong Il, by his tireless pursuit and energetic ideological and theoretical activities, scientifically formulated and comprehensively systematized the essential features of the Juche idea and its historical position and is constantly developing and enriching this idea with profound principles and propositions.

The National Symposium on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang from Apr. 1 to 3.

Speeches

Follow some of the speeches made at the symposium:

Pak Yong Gon, head of the delegation of Korean social scientists in Japan, said President Kim Il Sung accomplished immortal feats in creating a new history of the independent development of the overseas Koreans' movement by solving from a unique angle the question of realizing Chajusong of the Koreans overseas on the basis of the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung, he stressed, is the great lodestar of the nation who has wisely led compatriots overseas to shape their destiny independently and creatively.

Kim Yong Chun, dean of a faculty of Kim Il Sung University, noted that President Kim Il Sung originated the Juche-based view of life, a genuine conception of life showing a most correct idea, viewpoint and attitude toward life. The philosophical principle of the Juche idea that man is master of everything and he decides everything indicates to the people the precious truth that one is the master of his own destiny and he has the capacity to carve it out, he said, and added: With this great truth elucidated, man has acquired precious pabulum to decisively reject all shades of wrong views of life such as fatalism and pessimism, weariness of life and nihilism preaching incompetency of man before the given destiny and the doom of the earth and mankind and to advance staunchly toward the final goal of life, e.g., to become the full master of the world and his destiny.

Kim Ryang Je, vice president of Kumsong Political University, said the theory of the inheritance of the revolutionary cause propounded by the Juche idea is a unique idea which systematized in an integral ideology and theory all the questions arising in carrying forward the revolutionary cause, with the question of the heir to the leader as the core. It is an immortal militant banner guaranteeing the final victory of the cause of communism, he declared.

He stated that the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause has been brilliantly solved in the DPRK by holding in high esteem Secretary Kim Jong Il who is possessed of boundless loyalty to the idea and cause of President Kim Il Sung, rare wisdom, outstanding leadership ability and noble communist traits.

Kim Yong Hak, director of the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House, said that the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea is a revolutionary banner which should be held aloft invariably for the accomplishment of the popular masses' cause of Chajusong and a great program of communist construction showing the straight path of complete realization of the purpose and desire of the popular masses for Chajusong.

Kang Un Bin, director of an institute of the Academy of Social Science, said that the originality and validity of the theory of the complete victory of socialism indicated by the Juche idea lie in that it has given a new scientific answer to the question of the complete victory of socialism with main stress on the Chajusong of the working masses, lighted a new path of realizing a complete socialist society by remoulding the whole of society of the pattern of the working class and paved the way of continued revolution for the complete victory of socialism by indicating the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the basic way of the building of socialism and communism.

Dr. and Assistant Prof. Cho Jae Son, an editorial writer of the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House, said the theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, propounded by President Kim Il Sung is an immortal creative theory which indicates from a new angle a strategic line for successfully carrying out the building of socialism and communism, regarding it as a process of continued revolution.

(Continued from page 3)

DPRK President's Speech

a breakthrough for national reunification by means of dialogues and negotiations are winning active support and great sympathy from the peace-loving people throughout the world.

In spite of many difficulties in their way, our people will continue to fight to reunify their country with the active support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over.

The party, government and people of Angola have always extended firm solidarity to our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

I express my deep thanks to you, Comrade President, for this.

Strengthening international solidarity among the newly-emergent countries is very important in thwarting the imperialist policy of aggression and war and in preserving world peace and security.

Your present visit to our country will not only serve as an important occasion to promote our intimate relations and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples onto a new higher stage, but also contribute greatly to accelerating the common cause of the newly-emergent countries.

In future, too, we will resolutely fight to build a peaceful and prosperous new world which is free from imperialism and war, in firm unity with the Angolan people, and with the socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all the peace forces of the world.

(Continued from page 3)

Angolan President's Speech

bia under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, is an essential condition for detente in this region.

It is a most urgent problem for achieving peace and stability in southern Africa to recognize the African National Congress of South Africa as main political forces of South Africa and establish a democratic government which speaks in a fair and just way for the interests of the entire South African people.

We are visiting Korea at an important time when your people are making preparations for functions to celebrate the 75th birthday of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, a fighter for peace and socialism.

Although, we will not be able to participate in the functions to celebrate the day, I wish you happiness, good health and a long life on your birthday.

We assure you that we will share this joy with the Korean people who celebrate your birthday.

I also take this grand opportunity to extend our warm congratulations to Comrade Kim Jong Il, member of Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, upon his designation as the faithful successor to the cause pioneered by Comrade Kim Il Sung whom we so ardently respect and revere.

30th Anniv. of Educational Aid Fund from DPRK

Korean children are pleased at the news of educational aid fund and stipends sent from the fatherland. (At the Chiba Korean Primary and Junior High School)

Thirty years have now passed since President Kim Il Sung began sending educational aid fund and stipends for the development of the democratic national education of Korean children living in Japan.

As of February this year the educational aid fund and stipends sent by the DPRK totaled 38,142,552,433 yen. This was sent over 103 separate occasions.

The first educational aid arrived in Japan on Apr. 8, 1957 and amounted to 121,099,086 yen.

Initially the fund was sent to help in the smooth operation of Korean schools here in Japan. Chongryun had only been formed on May 25, 1955, and was finding it difficult to cope with the financial burden of providing Korean children with a national education.

It is commendable that the DPRK gave financial support to the Korean educational program in Japan at a time when it was undergoing the difficulties of post-war rehabilitation and construction. It was this financial support that stimulated the development of a democratic Korean national education.

Currently Chongryun runs 154 Korean educational institutions throughout Japan from kindergarten to university. There are 85 elementary schools, 56 junior high schools, 12 senior high schools and a university. Korean language at all these institutions is the mode of instruction and the schools have their own textbooks. The female students wear traditional Korean national costume. In addition to their mother tongue students are also taught English and Japanese along with Korean and world history, geography and culture, mathematics and other general subjects.

As a result of having a Korean education, Korean children in Japan have been brought up to take over Chongryun's work while contributing to the development of a socialist Korea and the reunification of their homeland. They have also been able to maintain their national identity.

Background to Educational Aid

At the end of January 1957 a cabinet meeting on the national budget was held in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

At that time the DPRK was struggling with the problems of post-war rehabilitation and construction despite the tense situation created by an attempted "northward invasion" by Syngman Rhee and his followers.

It was under these circumstances that the first Five-Year Economic Plan was drawn up. The plan called for the development of primary industries and the construction of large-scale projects such as ironworks, smelting furnaces, power plants, dams and many other important projects. In addition a lot of machinery was needed to equip factories so that industry could get underway, and houses were urgently needed for hundreds of thousands of people.

As a result the budget bill reflected the difficult situation that was facing the country.

President Kim Il Sung examined the proposed budget bill and asked whether the item on financial support for the education of Korean children in Japan had been included.

An official in charge of the bill told the President that there was no provision for educational aid to resident Koreans in Japan included in the bill.

President Kim Il Sung said that even if plans to construct one or two factories had to be canceled money had to be sent for the education of Korean children in Japan. He said that it was a national duty to help Koreans in Japan.

He emphasized that the educational aid fund and stipends had to be promoted as a permanent feature.

Due to the wise guidance of the President, the 1957 national budget included a provision for educational aid fund and stipends and the first educational scholarships were given in April 1957.

* * *

Mr. Chang Byon Tae, who is a teacher in the Science Faculty of Choson University had this to say about educational scholarships:

My father managed a small factory which produced Nishijin brocade, a traditional Japanese textile, in Kyoto Prefecture, the ancient capital of Japan.

When I entered Kyoto University in 1961, the factory went bankrupt due to a recession and I decided to get a scholarship. At that time I was enrolled in the Association of Korean Students Attending Japanese Universities. I also studied my mother tongue and Korean history and culture and I came to know the circumstances surrounding the sending of educational scholarships to Japan. I was impressed and greatly encouraged.

After I graduated from the university I decided to dedicate myself to the homeland. So once I had finished my postgraduate course in 1971, I started teaching at Choson University, which plays a very important role in the activities of Korean nationals in Japan. I think I have a good job, teaching students and continuing my research in a good environment.

There is now a new generation of Koreans in Japan and we should continue with the work started by our parents. We should continue with Chongryun's work to develop a democratic national education system.

Educational aid fund and stipends have been sent from the homeland since 1957 and have contributed to the development of the talents of Korean compatriots in Japan."

Mr. Chang received a Ph.D. in Engineering from Kyoto University and went on to study at a research institute at the French National Institute of Science from 1981-82 and 1984-85. He has since received the title of doctor of the DPRK.

Ground-Breaking Ceremony Of Unsan Youth Mine Held in DPRK

Ground-breaking for the development of the Unsan Youth Mine jointly run by the Korean Rakwon Trading Corporation and the Tongrak Corporation Ltd. in Japan took place on Apr. 3.

This mine which is developed in the Unsan District with rich deposits of ores of high content rate will contribute to the prosperity of the country and further enhancement of the material and cultural living standard of the people.

A ground-breaking gathering for the development of the mine was held on the spot on Apr. 3 amid the concern of the people in the homeland and compatriots in Japan.

Attending the gathering were officials concerned and workers there as well as the members of the delegation of the Unsan Mine Development Corporation Ltd. in Japan headed by Cho Jong Rak, director of the Tongrak Corporation Ltd. who is concurrently director of the Unsan Mine Development Corporation Ltd. and chief of the Board of Directors of the Joint Venture Council of the Unsan Youth Mine.

Cho Jong Rak in his speech said that the Unsan Mine Development Corporation Ltd. has inaugurated in Tokyo in October last year and modern installations and technical equipment needed for the development of the mine have since been sufficiently secured so that the development of the large scale mine could be accelerated.

The gathering was also addressed by Kim Song Hwan, vice minister of external economic affairs and general director of the Korean General International Joint Venture Company, and Yun Chol, director of the Unsan Joint Venture Youth Mine.

* * *

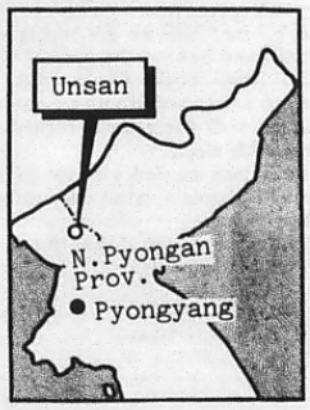
The Unsan Youth Mine, a large-scale gold mine in the DPRK, is located in North Pyongan Province.

According to records some 100 tons of gold was yielded during the colonial period.

Mr. Kijiuchi Toru and Takashima Kiyoshi, Japanese mine development consultants, who visited and investigated the mine in July 1985 wrote in their report issued in October 1985:

"The amount of gold deposits at the Unsan Youth Mine are estimated to be more than 1,000 tons, though to find out the precise amount will require close examination. It is one of the largest gold mines in the world."

Engineers from the French National Bureau of Geology and Mines conducted an investigation of the Unsan Youth Mine in August 1986. They said that the mine was among the major gold mines of the world. The development of the mine, the French experts pointed out in their investigative report (December 1986), is certainly attractive from an economic point of view.



Besides the Unsan Youth Mine, there are the Taeyudong, Samson, Kusong, and Uiju gold mines in the DPRK and research on these mines will be conducted as well.

The investigation of the Unsan Youth Mine will continue this year and it is expected to be yielding some two tons of gold within three years. In the future it is expected that the mine will be producing an annual yield of about 10 tons.

The amount of gold yielded at the Unsan Youth Mine is eight-fifteen grams per ton. A sample of gold from the mine has proved to be good quality by the assay department of the Tokyo Trade and Industry Board. The development of the mine is being conducted by a joint venture between the DPRK and Korean businessmen in Japan.

The Unsan Mine Development Corporation Ltd, which has a capital of 120 million yen is headed by Mr. Li Byong Haen. The corporation was established last September by 50 Korean businessmen in Japan.

Its head office is situated at Minato Ward, Tokyo.

As a joint venture with the DPRK the Board of Directors of the Joint Venture Council of the Unsan Mine was established in Tokyo and an agreement was signed between the DPRK organization concerned and the Board of Directors of the Joint Venture Council in November 1985.

The mining rights are reported to be shared equally by the DPRK and the group of the resident Korean businessmen.

Entrance Ceremonies at Korean Schools Here

Throughout Japan entrance ceremonies have been held at Korean schools. They were held at primary and junior high schools on Apr. 1 and 2 and at senior high schools on Apr. 4.

At the Tokyo Korean No. 2 Primary and Junior High School, new pupils were welcomed by teachers and senior pupils at a ceremony held on Apr. 1.

Congratulatory messages from the DPRK organizations concerned and others were read at the ceremony and textbooks were given to the representatives of the new pupils. (Photo: at the Yokohama Korean Primary School)

Will Chun Truly Yield Power?

Although Chun Doo Hwan has avowed to step down in February next year, many ask questions, "Will he truly yield power? " or "Will he try to manipulate control from behind the scenes? "

The New York Times said, "In a sense, all issues boil down to one central question: Will the general-turned-president keep his word?"

The Times carried a series of articles on south Korea's crisis beginning with the Apr. 5 issue.

Here are excerpts from the first in a series of articles:

SEOUL – Behind the unapproachable walls of the Blue House, the seat of South Korean power, President Chun Doo Hwan is an aloof, enigmatic figure to most of the 41 million South Koreans.

Six years have passed since he founded the Fifth Republic, and seven since he seized power as head of a group of impatient army generals. His pronouncements and public appearances lead news broadcasts almost every night on the government-owned television networks.

Yet the president's personality emerges only on occasion. South Koreans say they really know little about their president, except perhaps that they do not like him.

The disaffection goes with daily reminders of the limits on their freedoms. In Seoul, they see the many plainclothes policemen patrolling the streets, easily identified by tan windbreakers, close-cropped hair and iron faces.

They know they face arrest if they march in protest, and the last few months have been marked by government repression of opposition attempts to protest police torture and to demand greater political freedoms.

From back-alley shop owners to politicians within his own party, South Koreans say that Mr. Chun has always been an unpopular leader, even though he has ruled during a period of expanding national prosperity and international prestige. For South Koreans, he has not acquired legitimacy because his soldiers massacred scores of people in the city of Kwangju to help him consolidate power in 1980.

"In a direct election, the president probably would lose against almost anyone," a member of Mr. Chun's own party said. "Even I could beat him."

But Mr. Chun's intentions form the paramount concern for South Koreans as they enter one of the more critical periods in their history. What happens over the next few months may determine whether their country moves toward democracy, augmenting its impressive economic growth, or slides into political crisis and perhaps even martial law.

On this divided, heavily armed peninsula, the direction that is chosen will have important strategic implications as well, not only for South Korea but also for its main ally, the United States.

In a sense, all issues boil down to one central question: Will the general-turned-president keep his word?

Mr. Chun, 56, has promised to leave the Blue House on Feb. 24, and thereby preside over the first peaceful transfer of government since the Republic of Korea was formed four decades ago. For now, most signs suggest he will indeed step aside.

From back-alley shop owners to politicians within his own party, South Koreans say that Mr. Chun has always been an unpopular leader.

For South Koreans, he has not acquired legitimacy because his soldiers massacred scores of people in the city of Kwangju to help him consolidate power in 1980.

"In a direct election, the president probably would lose against almost anyone," a member of Mr. Chun's own party said. "Even I could beat him."

But that supposition raises more questions. Will he truly yield power? Or will he try to manipulate control from behind the scenes? And if he does, will South Koreans acquiesce or rebel?

With less than a year left in Mr. Chun's presidency, there is still no clear idea how he will step down and what form of government will follow, let alone who its leader might be.

Ruling and opposition parties have talked for nearly a year about ways to select the next chief of state, but they have made no real progress.

Both sides agree that the present system must go.

Mr. Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party wants the constitution changed to create a cabinet-style system headed by a prime minister.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party, which is guided from behind the scenes by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, insists on direct presidential elections.

Each side offers a litany of explanations as to why its proposal is the more democratic. But the real issue is power, and neither camp believes it can win under the other's plan.

Amid the bickering, Mr. Chun has added an ominous note by warning that he will be forced into an unspecified "grave decision" if no settlement is reached.

Meanwhile, the approaching deadline adds pressures that political analysts believe could cause pent-up Korean emotions to boil. The pressures come from many directions.

They come most conspicuously from the political opposition, whose cause is not helped by the fact that it is badly fragmented over personalities and strategy and is in danger of coming apart.

Pressures come from South Korea's university students, traditionally viewed as the conscience of the nation. Campus protesters are a distinct minority, but they are influenced by a deeply committed core of leftist radicals who are increasingly unafraid of violent acts, including self-immolation, to express their hatred of the government.

Pressures come from the business elite and the growing numbers of South Koreans who regard themselves as middle-class. They desperately wish to avoid political instability that might undermine the country's economic growth.

Pressures come from the armed forces, which stand beside the government-subsidized conglomerates as a pillar of South Korean society. The military still supports the president that it installed, and in day-to-day matters has stayed on the sidelines. But it has little tolerance for civil disruption and could assert its power at any moment. For the foreseeable future, only someone who commands its loyalty can govern.

There are diplomatic pressures created by the Olympic Games that will be held in Seoul next year and that have already put domestic politics under close, potentially unsettling, international inspection.

There are pressures from the United States, South Korea's greatly respected, but deeply resented, mentor. The Americans maintain 40,000 troops here and keep the economy churning by absorbing 35 percent to 40 percent of its exports.

By the opposition's count, difficult to confirm but widely accepted, at least 1,900 South Koreans are in jail on politically related charges. Systematic torture of prisoners is a grim reality, as evidenced by the recent death of a college student who suffocated while in police custody.

To strengthen his power base, Mr. Chun has considerably expanded the national police force, estimated at 120,000 men and women.

Beyond the police, South Koreans have another crucial reminder of the constraints under which they live. It is that 34 years after the Korean War, their country is still on alert, its 620,000 troops ready for instant mobilization.

Mr. Chun's government, although managed by civilians in most positions, has always been top-heavy with former generals in critical posts.

"You've got military men in charge of the police, the party, the army, the intelligence network and the Olympics," a foreign diplomat said. "That's a lot of control."

Moreover, Mr. Chun has appointed hundreds of retired military officers to positions in important agencies at national and local levels, from ambassadors to small-town mayors to the chief of the Seoul subway system.

This feeds occasional charges of cronyism and even corruption, but the opposition does not make much of the issue, in part because it recognizes that it would invite a swift government crackdown.

An expert said, "It's not a military government in the junta sense, but it is a military government in that military thinking dominates."

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gressive forces and the world's people," he said. **(See his speech on page 3)**

Touching upon the question of liquidating the old international economic order which has had negative effects on the developing nations, the Angolan President stressed the importance of an extraordinary ministerial meeting on South-South cooperation to be held in Pyongyang as "of weighty significance in working out a new political strategy for economic cooperation" among non-aligned countries.

He also denounced the military actions of the South African racists against Angola and called for an early solution of the southern African questions.

The banquet speeches of the two leaders reassured further cooperation and unity between the Korean and Angolan governments and peoples.

Economic and Technological Cooperation Agreed

The Angolan party and government delegation headed by President Dos Santos stayed in the capital of the DPRK for four days from Apr. 5 to 8.

Talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Dos Santos were held on Apr. 6 and 7. The talks proceeded "in a sincere and friendly atmosphere", the KCNA reported.

The Angolan party and government delegation's visit to the DPRK culminated in the signing of an agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Angola on Apr. 8.

The agreement was signed by DPRK Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam and Angolan Minister of Agriculture Evaristo Domingos.

In October 1981, the Angolan President visited Pyongyang and established an intimacy with President Kim Il Sung.

At that time, the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries was signed.

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ficials, tourists and all other foreign guests coming to Pyongyang.

On Relations with the USSR and Other Socialist Countries

● In recent years friendly and cooperative relations with the USSR have been deepened and developed, particularly in political, economic and cultural fields.

● Friendly and cooperative relations with other socialist countries have been developed more than ever before as party and state leaders from a number of socialist countries have visited the DPRK.

On South Korean Situation

● The present political situation in south Korea is characterized by growing anti-U.S. sentiments and an intensification of the struggle between democracy and fascism, patriotism and treachery.

● In order to bring democracy to south Korean society, military fascist rule should be terminated.

● It is an essential precondition of independence, democracy and reunification that U.S. forces are driven out of south Korea and an end is put to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

On the DPRK's Proposals for Peace and Reunification

● The government of the DPRK consistently maintains its stance of improving north-south relations and peacefully solving the question of the country's reunification through dialogue and negotiation.

● If the north-south high-level political and military talks are a success, then dialogues in different fields will be able to be promoted in a cordial atmosphere and this could lead to the possibility of holding summit talks to discuss the fundamental questions relating to the peaceful reunification of the country.

On a Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula

● To convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is a very pressing question to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and ensure peace in Asia and the world.

● Nuclear war in Korea would quickly escalate into world war with catastrophic consequences for mankind.

● Last June we made proposals to turn the peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone and made it clear that if the United States and south Korean authorities asked for negotiations concerning this proposal, we would be ready to comply at any time irrespective of the form of the negotiations.

On U.S.-Japan Mil. Cooperation

● All developments in Japan show that the militarist forces of Japan have grown to be a dangerous force of aggression and entered the stage of full-scale preparations to realize their ambition for overseas expansion.

● The progressive people of the world who love peace and justice should direct attention to the ill-boding moves of Washington and Tokyo and heighten vigilance against them and struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. policy of war and Japan's moves for overseas expansion.

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Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mr. Mahaman Sani Bake, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Niger.

Another letter supporting the DPRK's initiative for holding high-level talks came from Mr. Fernando Amaral, president of the assembly of the Republic of Portugal to Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, the KCNA reported on Mar. 29.

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